

DR. HENRY AND MRS. (NEE) E. EYLES
104

MOUTRIE PIANOS

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GUARANTEE

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FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR 1916 MODELS INVITED.

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S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

N. 40, WYNDHAM STREET, from 1st January. Central location, three minutes from City.

Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
King's Building,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1916. [1289]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1916. [1261]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.

N. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1189]

TO LET.

N. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, P. 2.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 183, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
Linstead & Davis,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [844]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Nos. 1 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"BERGELIE," 133, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.
Apply—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1916. [1163]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"THE KENNELS," 183, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
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FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

TROOPER P. B. ROACH.

Trooper P. B. Roach, 2nd King Edward's Horse, France, writes to Shanghai on October 29th:—

"Things have been a bit dull round our way lately. Of course we had it hot when the French and British made this last big advance at Loos, as we had to act as a decoy by opening fire with big guns, rifle, and machine-gun fire. They replied and of course we suffered, only it was good to see our artillery especially one or two naval 6-inch guns away back just smash up their trenches. Every shot took effect. It was good to see the sight. Of course we kept maxim guns on the places where the shells had blown the parapet down. For a solid two hours we kept going at them, blowing their wire entanglements and in general playing havoc with their line. Of course we got a few in return, but to compare the two lines, ours was a treat. We had about two dozen wounded that day and, sorry to say, four killed.

"Just after the bombardment we were at once shifted up north, and had the five days of our lives. Their trenches were only thirty and sixty-five yards away from us. You could chuck a potato over to them as easy as eat it. We used to whistle over and call names over to each other. 'Woe betide you if you showed your head over the parapet for a second. It was no 'play pigdin,' as you would term it in old Shanghai. One poor Strathcona man of our Brigade, who thought when we got into these trenches that it would be O.K. to shove his head over to have a look, as we used to do in our old trenches, got it clean through the forehead: the never said a word. At the present moment we are in just these two places which I have just spoken of; very cushy and quiet, but cold is not the word.

"Good news; expect to be on leave in a couple of weeks. It's only seven days, but never mind—a day is better than nothing."

VOLUNTEERS FROM JAPAN.

The following have resigned their various businesses or employments in Japan during the month of November, and are on their way home to offer their services for the duration of the war. The two first-named, in view of their previous military experience, have been nominated for Commissions by H.B.M. Ambassador:—G. LeRoy, of Yokohama; A. Menzies, of Kobe; S. Reid, of Shimomaki; W. Russell and V. A. Hearne, of Yokohama.

The undermentioned have been awarded commissions in the units shown after their names:—Mr. C. G. Elder (Kagoshima), Gordon Highlanders; Mr. O. T. Gillon (Yokohama), Bedfordshire Regiment; Mr. G. M. Anderson (Yokohama), Bedfordshire Regiment.

News has been received in Shanghai of the death of Trooper W. H. J. Walton, 2nd King Edward's Horse, who has died of wounds in hospital. The late Mr. Walton who gave up his position with Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. to volunteer for active service, left Shanghai with the second contingent. Lieut. Col. Montagu Cradock, Commanding the 2nd King Edward's Horse, writes that Walton was a gallant and most excellent soldier and deservedly popular with all ranks.

GERMAN PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

FROM JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP.

A Fukuoka despatch to the *Jiji* says the investigations by the Fukuoka gendarmerie concerning the escaped German prisoners, have been practically concluded. Captain Waldeck-Meyer, former Governor of Tsingtau, absolutely denied any knowledge of the affair, and expressed his belief that the reason why his adjutant, Kempf, did not tell him of his intended flight was fear that trouble might result. Dr. Huck (I), who is generally believed to be privy to the secret, persisted in denying any knowledge of the affair. Owing to illness he was sent to the Fukuoka Garrison Hospital for treatment. Soldier servants of the five escaped officers also pleaded ignorance, and nothing could be obtained from them. It is, however, believed that they were more or less aware of the intentions of the culprits.—*N.Y. Daily News.*

SHIPPING NOTES.

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS.

The wireless apparatus of the Marconi system, installed on the P.M. *Fersia*, had a record of communication of 2,780 miles, which was effected last September. Mr. W. H. J. Rudcock, chief operator of the *Fersia*, working with his assistant fellow-Englishman, Mr. J. Stirling, operated the apparatus for 18 months and never worked it under 2,500 miles. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha which now owns the vessel, has just been granted formal permission by the Department of Communications to install a wireless apparatus on the *Fersia-maru*.

SECRET WAR FUND.

MORE U.S. STORIES OF GERMAN PLOTS.

The *New York Sun* says the part taken by Fay in the German activities in the United States to cripple the Allies is only a small one.

The Government, it says, should make an investigation into the use which is being made of the \$35,000,000 which was raised in the United States by the sale of German bonds, and was never sent to Europe.

The *Sun* declares that this money is being used for various pro-German purposes, such as the establishing of a base for submarines in Mexico and the West Indies, the buying of ships in the name of German-Americans in order to send supplies to Germany via Scandinavia, and the transportation, also through neutral channels, of chemicals, of which a tonner has been made here.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED).

YEAR'S DIVIDEND, 30 PER CENT.

TAX FREE.

The 10th Ordinary General Meeting was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Hon. Everard Feilding presiding.

The Chairman stated that the profit of 204,000 odd was about 24,000 greater than that of the previous year, and was produced from a yield of 1,280,673 lb., which exceeded the yield of 1913-14 by about 113,000 lb., but was nevertheless lower than that of 1914-15. Two reasons were suggested in the report for this shortage—namely, the immediate effect of their policy of drastic thinning out of their estates in the peninsula; and, secondly, the necessary relaxation of supervision caused by the mobilizing for more or less lengthy periods, of batches of the company's assistants for service with the local forces. To this cause must also, he thought, be attributed the slight increase in expenditure shown by some of the estates on weeding account. Notwithstanding this, however, the f.o.b. cost of production showed a further decline of 2 1/2 p. lb., while, including heavier charges on certain items over which they had no control, the total cost showed a decline of 1.58d. per lb.

They believed that the effect of the thinning on the old fields had now about worked itself out, and that the march of increasing yields per acre would again be resumed. It was not necessary, he thought, to place any further sum to reserve, but the directors thought it wise to carry forward the substantial sum of £12,968, leaving sufficient wherewith to pay a final dividend of 17 1/2 p. cent., making a total of 30 per cent. for the year, without deduction of tax, or the equivalent, as he might point out, of 3 1/2 p. cent. less tax, which was, perhaps, the more usual way of declaring it—no doubt, because it sounded nicer. They had subscribed £10,000 to the War Loan.

A resolution was passed for the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the final dividend mentioned.

TANGOR RUBBER ESTATES (LIMITED).

"A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT."

The Annual General Meeting of this company was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walter Hilliers presiding.

The Chairman said that the balance-sheet showed a distinct improvement on that submitted last year. Then they were in debt to a considerable amount, while in the year under review, not only had all this indebtedness been paid off, but they had a substantial amount in hand. In the f.o.b. cost there had been a material reduction as compared with last year, and the 11-1/2 p. cost would have shown a corresponding reduction had it not been for the fact that practically the whole of the year under review came within the war period, and that the high charges for freight, warehousing expenses, and war risk insurance affected that item. The directors thought that when this company was near the full production stage it would take its place among those that would market their rubber at the very lowest cost. He was pleased to say that, according to the report of their very able superintendent, the estates were in an entirely satisfactory condition from every point of view.

The yield of rubber was 30 lb. per acre from the older plantings, and, considering that owing to the prolonged drought, tapping was only done during about 9 1/2 months of the year, he thought this yield was satisfactory. The quality of the rubber was also very satisfactory. Soon after the war broke out the directors were very anxious as to the best means of carrying on the affairs of the company. At that time it was in debt; also, they did not know what the price of rubber would be and consequently these matters caused them considerable anxiety. They came to an arrangement with the secretaries by which the latter undertook to finance the company, charging only 5 per cent. interest for this accommodation in consideration of which the 6,500 options on shares held by them were prolonged until June 30th, 1919. If, however, it became possible for any of the holders of the options to take them up the company would then be in a position to provide from the proceeds the necessary working capital and free any profits made for distribution amongst the shareholders, although the extension of these options would not cost the company anything. The total profit was equal to 11 per cent. on the capital, but he hoped the shareholders would agree with him that the distribution proposed was really in accord with sound finance. They had to provide for working capital and, last but not least, for any sum which they might be called on to pay under the new taxation imposed by the last Budget. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, and the payment forthwith of a dividend of 4 per cent.

Sir Edward Rosling, seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Kaiser recently sent King Ferdinand a magnificent armoured motor-car for his personal use, and to protect him against any attempts on his life. It is said that the King always wears a thick coat of steel mail, and that even his military cap has a steel lining. His apartment is a veritable fort. The doors are made of steel, and a number of secret signals give the alarm in case of peril have been arranged.

A Civil and Military Gazette special cable quoted the *Novoye Vremya* that General von Hindenburg asked for warm clothing for the troops and the Kaiser replied that without warm clothing they would take Riga and Dyvinsk quicker for the sake of warmth; if supplied they would certainly winter on the Dvina.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their Freight Circular, dated 11th December, state:—

Since our last report, written on the 27th ult., the freight market has continued exceedingly firm, and if not much Trip chartering has been effected in the various trades; this was chiefly due to the scarcity of boats able to give prompt loading. For this reason requirements for tonnage to load at Saigon for this port could not be satisfied, even not at the enhanced rate of 35 cents per picul, and there are also a good deal of orders for coal trips down South left unfilled, which is quite exceptional, as Charterers have been accustomed to see a declining market generally at this time of the season.

In the way of Time chartering there has been quite a rush for vessels for prompt; as well as for forward delivery, and a good many fixtures have taken place for long terms at fabulous rates that leave owners a very handsome profit indeed. Charterers have been renewed, and extensions have been made to as far ahead as 1918 at between 85 to 95 per ton, according to length of time and type of the vessel, and in one case even \$10 per ton on the dead-weight has been paid, the *st. Haiman* being chartered for 12 months at \$13,000 p.m., owners to provide a Hongkong Government passenger certificate.

The North reports that coaling trade continues brisk and freights are still firm in all directions.

Saigon-Hongkong.—The closing rate a fortnight ago was 27 cents, since when only one fixture has been reported at 30 cents and another at 32 cents per picul. Although Charterers are indicating 35 cents as likely leading to business, no further tonnage for prompt loading is procurable at the time. Anticipating a high market next season speculators have already been negotiating for series of trips for forward delivery, and the charter of the *st. Haiman* is reported for 6 consecutive trips on lumpsum basis at \$20,000 per trip, downward cargo and passengers for charterers benefit, first trip to commence shortly after Chinese New Year, which falls due on the 3rd of February next.

Rice export from Saigon from 1st January to 20th September amount to total 702,559 tons as compared with 508,497 tons during the same period last year. Quotation stands for November-December shipment at \$4.84 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon.

Saigon-Philippines.—In the interval demand was filled by a Philippine-owned vessel at 34 centavos per picul to Cebu. Estimates of the new rice crop in the Philippine Islands go to show that supplies there will be greater than anything during the past twenty years, so that importation of rice during next season is expected to be light.

Bangkok.—The berth rate now stands at 30-35 cents per picul for loading inside-outside bar respectively. The *st. Hainan* of 45-50,000 piculs carrying capacity has been taken up for 4 consecutive round-trips Hongkong-Hoihow-optional Swatow-Bangkok-Hongkong, delivery February-March next at \$6,500 lumpsum per trip.

DAILY CANTON.—Regular liners holding out for 50 cents per picul for usual cargoes charterers had to fall back on Japanese tonnage, leading to the fixture of the steamer *Matsu Maru* on basis of 35,000 piculs at 37 cents per picul.

Coal freights from Japan remain firm with a good enquiry for prompt and forward loading at last rates paid.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Moji-Hongkong, Y. 2.75, Port Court-Canton, \$4, Hongkong, Y. 3 and Hongkong-Hongkong, P. T.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s latest advice received from London, dated 29th October, 1915, are as follows:—

We confirm our last week's freight report, since which rates have further increased, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that charterers can secure absolutely necessary tonnage. Rates all over the world have improved considerably, the River Plate, however, showing the greatest change, and up to 87/6 was paid for November-December loading. American markets have also hardened and continue very firm. The North Pacific is practically bare of tonnage, and although 125/- is offering for a prompt steamer via the Straits of Magellan, Charterers are unable to secure a vessel.

Australia paid 95/-, which has had the effect of increasing owners' ideas in the Eastern markets where tonnage still remains very scarce.

Far East.—Although bean Charterers increased their ideas to 130/-, they are still without their tonnage as they insist on customary discharge. Philippines—States also is open for boats, and high rates will be paid from there very shortly.

JAVA.—Charterers are not yet up to owners' ideas although they are now indicating 77/6 to 80/-.

RICE.—A very cheap boat was secured by one of these charterers at 76/3 to French ports, although other Charterers at the same time were offering 82/6, which rate can easily be obtained for November-December steamers. Meal to Liverpool is offering at 90/-.

TIME CHARTER.—Quite a number of orders are still on the market, and rates for this description of chartering remain very firm, the great difficulty being getting suitable tonnage, as nearly all the boats with good speed are being requisitioned by our Government. For 6 months Transatlantic trade as much as 21/- has been paid for an ordinary tramp steamer, and 41/- is today obtainable for a steamer giving delivery to the United States with redelivery U.K. There are also several fresh enquiries on the market this week for steamers giving delivery in the Far East or North Pacific for the timber trade, but we fear Charterers will have to wait some considerable time before they get tonnage at anything like the rate they can afford to pay. There is also a good demand for steamers for the near trades, and rates about 22/- to 23/- can easily be obtained for any steamers willing to give Charterers trading limits.

A Civil and Military Gazette special cable quoted the *Novoye Vremya* that General von Hindenburg asked for warm clothing for the troops and the Kaiser replied that without warm clothing they would take Riga and Dyvinsk quicker for the sake of warmth; if supplied they would certainly winter on the Dvina.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN MACHINE GUN AS EXECUTIONER.

The *Echo Belge* says that the nine patriots recently put to death by Germans at Liege were not lined up before a platoon, which was replaced by a machine gun.

"ELOPEMENT MONEY."

The *University Correspondent* quotes the following from a letter to the secretary of a Territorial Force Association:—
"Sir,—My husband has gone to the Dardanelles, so will you please tell me how to get his Elopement money!"

WARSAW MASSACRE.

GERMAN TROOPS SHOOT DOWN WORKMEN DEMONSTRATORS.

A correspondent of the *Russkoe Slovo* succeeded in entering Warsaw and residing in the city undetected for two and a half months after the German occupation.

He describes the sanguinary consequences of the dissolution of the citizens' committee. Thousands of workmen made demonstrations, and German troops poured volleys into them, causing scores of casualties.

A GERMAN IN "LONDON."

HIS VIEWS ON BRITISH RECRUITING.
The *Berlin Post* professes to have a London correspondent, but, says the *Daily Express*, it may be suspected that he lives in a Berlin attic. He deals in light and airy fashion with young men about town:—

"The life of the unenlisted young Englishman in London is not an enviable one by any means."

"If he ventures into the street without a uniform, he can only escape annoyance by wearing an armband showing that he is impatiently waiting to be drafted into the Army or Navy."

"Woe betide him should he show himself without such a badge in any frequented thoroughfare. The insults he will be subjected to on the part of a patriotic public will force him either into the Army or to suicide."

"If he attempts to walk across Trafalgar Square he is pounced on by an enlisted sergeant, who drags him to the centre of the square, where, standing on one of the lions is an officer who is just ending a noble peroration glorifying the breakfast of eggs and bacon and the dinners of meat and pudding that fall to the happy lot of the enlisted men."

"The temptation is more than the average Englishman can bear, and straightaway the hapless youth succumbs."

"Where male persuasion fails, recourse is had to the arts of women and girls, who by cajolery and flattery, by ever ready promises of marriage after the war, by taking the young man home to their parents and gorging him on tea and cakes, succeed, in some cases, in hypnotising him into offering himself at the nearest recruiting station."

In this way, as many as half a dozen soldiers have frequently been recruited in one single day in the central districts of London.

"Truly, they are great, oh imitable people, those English!"

Nevertheless "those English" have three million men in the field and another million coming up; and they began with an army of about 200,000 men and twenty-four hours, instead of forty-four years, in which to prepare for war.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D., JOINED.

1.—Gunner A. F. Brown joined the Corps on 10th December, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1840 and posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battalion.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Monday, 13th inst.:—
7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order, dated 8th December, 1915. Semaphore and Morse Lamp practice at Headquarters.

Reminders, nil.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The moral of Friday's election in Hongkong seems to be much the same as the moral of the following story, recently told by Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd at the opening of the new Y.M.C.A. "hut" at Watford. One night a crowd of ragged youngsters stealthily approached the door of one of the Association's huts in London, and were peering in at the sleeping "Tommies," when they were told to go away, as the place was for soldiers, not for boys and girls. They seemed distressed until one of the boys stepped forward and said: "All right, sir, but we paid for the show and want to see how it's run." They were children at a local school who had contributed a farthing each. In this case the claim was not resisted.

A correspondent who signs himself "Bewildered" writes in the style of the general Mr. Jingle as follows:—"Monday went to shop. Put down \$2 small change for goods. Refused: wanted 'big' money. Paid up like a Briton. Next shop made purchases to the same amount. Brought out same \$2 small money. Accepted. Entered a third shop and brought goods worth \$1. Put down ten-cent pieces. Wanted big money. Gave it to save trouble. Fourth shop, made purchases of same value. Ten-cent pieces accepted. Now where am I? The only answer is "In Hongkong."

If it would be interesting to know whether the risk of a water-famine has been removed and how much water has been saved by the adoption of the street fountain system. Young China would be very sorry to see this system discontinued, for the street fountains furnish it with endless fun at other people's expense. The gamins of the city have become so expert at "squirting" that they should prove useful acquisitions to the local fire brigade. Contests between competing water-carriers, also, are quite common, and like the admirers of the musical Maude, the "neighbours stand by and applaud" their performances. Even the lymphatic Lukong relishes these aquatic exhibitions.

The luckless wights who figure in the dock at a Police Court are generally the last in the world to complain of the accommodation afforded them, either in the Court itself or the more confined space to which they may ultimately be consigned. But there is surely no reason why they should be herded together in the manner which is becoming common now-a-days at the Magistracy. The other day, for instance, these were a dozen men and women huddled together on the floor of the dock. They were not a raided fan-tan party or anything requiring a simultaneous appearance; they were merely waiting to be called upon to answer a dozen different charges. Why are the prisoners not produced separately as in other civilised places? We might as well be back at the old and musty Court in Queen's Road if this is to continue.

It must surely be people who have never visited China—those who write thrilling Eastern romances from the inspiring surroundings of a dingy London office with cob-webbed windows—who can find a "thing of beauty" in a Chinese youth, of the "Nut" variety, decked out in European clothes with all the awkwardness born of ignorance as to how this or that should sit upon his figure. Such changes of fashion are spoiling the East from the purely picturesque point of view, and, though this sartorial transformation seems to come hand in hand with educational advancement on Western lines, China will lose much of her attractiveness if all her sons and daughters doff their bright and dignified raiment and don our drab and inartistic Western garb. Nothing is more pleasing to the eye in Hongkong than the kaleidoscopic effect created by Chinese costumes. If these were to be superseded by European styles, the Colony would be shorn of much of its charm.

In lieu of the sea-serpent and giant gooseberry this year we are being regaled with a real dragon, whose fossilised remains have been unearthed, report says, in a cave at Tientsin, and consigned, in part, to the British Museum.

Hints to disappointed marksmen. Remember that the sight of your eye is just as likely to be out as the sight of your rifle.

RODERICK RANDOM.

The rate of mortality amongst the Bulgarians wounded is extremely high. It is estimated that they have already lost 120,000 men.

CRICKET.

RESERVES v. SCOUTS.

Had time allowed, there is every probability that the Reserves' team would have defeated the Scouts quite comfortably in the game which was played in the Club Ground on Saturday; and thus have effected sweet revenge for the trimming which they received when the Scouts opposed them a few weeks ago. In striking contrast to what they did in the first meeting between the teams, the "Old Brigade," did a lot of good things on Saturday. Batting first, they scored 153 for six. Pearce and R. Hancock being almost wholly responsible for this as a result of some big hitting, Anderson being the only bowler capable of bringing about a separation. The time left to the Scouts was not long enough, and when stumps were drawn only four men had batted. Hutchison secured a well-played 25, but Anderson was unbeaten with 44 to his credit. The scores were as follows:—

RESERVES.	SCOUTS.
T. E. Pearce, c Reed b Anderson .. 78	F. Sutton, b Brand .. 2
R. Hancock, c Hutchison, b Anderson .. 56	R. W. Wood, c Hutchison, b Anderson .. 7
R. P. Thurstled, c and b Anderson .. 0	R. M. Macaskill, b Sayer .. 5
K. M. Macaskill, b Sayer .. 5	H. Hancock, not out .. 2
H. Hancock, not out .. 2	Extras .. 3

Total (for 6) .. 153
Hon. Mr. C. Severn, A. R. Lowe, R. E. O. Bird and D. E. Donnelly, did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brand .. 13	3	28	1	
Reed .. 9	1	32	0	
Syme Thomson .. 7	2	20	1	
Anderson .. 7	0	38	3	
Sayer .. 4.4	0	32	1	
*Thomson bowled a no ball and Sayer bowled a wide.				

SCOUTS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. L. Gace, run out .. 0				
G. R. Sayer, b Bird .. 2				
R. A. Brand, run out .. 15				
R. O. Hutchison, c R. Hancock, b Bird .. 25				
R. N. Anderson, not out .. 44				
M. M. Maay, not out .. 1				
Extras .. 12				

Total (for 4) .. 89
E. B. Reed, E. W. Hamilton, F. Syme Thomson, R. Kennedy and C. Edgcomb, did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird .. 12	1	39	2	
Donnelly .. 5	2	12	0	
Witchell .. 4	1	14	0	
Macaskill .. 2	0	13	0	
Severn .. 1	0	4	0	
*Bird bowled a wide.				

KOWLOON "B" v. UNIVERSITY.

Played at Kowloon on Saturday, when the home team experienced no great difficulty in bringing off a win, thanks, chiefly to the brilliant play of Claxton who, in addition to scoring 58, followed this up by taking half the wickets at a cost of five runs each. The scores were as follows:—

KOWLOON "B."	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. A. Claxton, retired .. 58				
J. P. Robinson, run out .. 49				
P. W. A. Wilkie, b Anderson .. 1				
H. Overy, b Anderson .. 5				
Major Robertson, run out .. 0				
J. V. Braya, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Ho Wing Kin .. 7				
D. J. Mackenzie, c and b Anderson .. 9				
S. E. Green, b Anderson .. 4				
K. McLennan, b Ho Wing Kin .. 1				
A. W. E. Davidson, not out .. 2				
Dr. Forsyth, b Ho Wing Kin .. 4				
Extras .. 2				

Total .. 128	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ho Wing Kin .. 8.5	2	41	3	
Marley .. 8	0	40	0	
Anderson .. 7	1	29	4	
Ng Sze Kwong .. 4	1	16	0	

UNIVERSITY.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng Sze Cheung, b A. A. Claxton .. 23				
A. H. Rumjohn, c Wilkie, b A. A. Claxton .. 9				
Ng Sze Kwong, b J. V. Braya .. 10				
Wai Wing Lok, c Maj. Robertson, b A. A. Claxton .. 2				
C. E. Marley, b Braya .. 22				
Ho Wing Kin, c Wilkie, b Overy .. 22				
G. Hall, c Davidson, b A. A. Claxton .. 2				
C. Anderson, b A. A. Claxton .. 0				
Chan Wing To, b Braya .. 0				
W. Hall, b Braya .. 0				
Yeong Hin Lun, not out .. 0				
Extras .. 4				

Total .. 94	O.	M.	R.	W.
Braya .. 10	1	35	4	
McLennan .. 2	0	20	0	
Claxton .. 10.1	1	25	5	
Overy .. 3	0	10	1	

CIVIL SERVICE v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

Played on the former's ground on Saturday, with the following result:—

CIVIL SERVICE.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Godfrey, b Southerton .. 0				
Forrest, b Deane .. 1				
Lister, retired Hurt .. 16				
Holdomby, b Southerton .. 0				
Commander Gibson, run out .. 0				
French, b Southerton .. 14				
White, b Deane .. 7				
Staley, b Southerton .. 2				
Kitsen, c Wood, w Southerton .. 1				
Lever, b Hill .. 3				
Gibson, not out .. 5				
Extras .. 12				

Total .. 61	O.	M.	R.	W.
Southerton .. 10	3	22	5	
Deane .. 6	1	14	2	
Wood .. 2	—	8	—	
Hill .. 1.2	—	5	—	

CIVIL SERVICE.	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. T. Lambie, c and b Godfrey .. 25				
R. G. Southerton, l.b.w., b white .. 0				
W. H. Vives, b Godfrey .. 11				
E. W. Dawson, b White .. 31				
C. J. Tachi, c Kitsen, b Gibson .. 0				
W. Hill, c Forrest, b Gibson .. 1				
W. Wood, c and b Godfrey .. 2				
W. Bourne, not out .. 0				
E. Bradbury, b White .. 0				
C. Sum, did not bat .. 0				
T. Deane, not out .. 0				
Extras .. 8				

Total (for 8 wkts.) .. 78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Forrest .. 5	—	13	—	
White .. 5	—	27	3	
Godfrey .. 8	3	2	3	
Gibson .. 5	—	10	3	

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICE LEAGUE.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS BEAT NAVY.

The game between the Navy and the Hongkong Volunteers on the Navy ground on Saturday was miserably disappointing. The quality of the play in the first quarter of an hour was quite good, but thereafter it fell off considerably, and ultimately degenerated to a mere fiasco. The spectators were so disgusted that they left to watch the more stirring exhibition between the Artillerymen and the Shropshires. Though the scene of operations was constantly changing from one goal to the other, the Volunteers were the more dangerous combination, and on several occasions the downfall of the Navy goal appeared imminent, but by dint of determined and accurate tackling and kicking the blue jackets averted it. Purves, a recruit from the Kowloon Dock Juniors' team, was repeatedly responsible for excellent runs and centres on the right wing, and but for the capable custodianship of the Navy keeper some of them would have been turned to account. The Navy forwards appeared to be somewhat unhappy in their tussles with the opposing defence, and could not get going at all satisfactorily.

After the interval the Volunteers immediately got well down into the Navy territory, and the goalkeeper saved splendidly a shot from the left winger. There came a long period of dull and lifeless mid-field play, in which the intermediate lines of both elevens were given quite a lot to do. Time dragged on and players had already thought regretfully of a goalless draw when Stalker pounced upon the ball in a *metee* close in, and shot past the Navy goalkeeper. There was a trifle more sparkle and vim in the exchanges after this, and the Navy strove hard to secure an equaliser. Their attacks were so disjointed and so lacking in the necessary co-ordination, however, that the leaders rarely experienced any unduly keen anxiety as to the outcome of their opponents' efforts. A game that was contested cleanly and in excellent spirit, but was almost wholly devoid of thrill and excitement terminated with the Volunteers leading by the only goal scored.

Mr. A. A. Wilson, R.A., was the referee.

KEEN FIGHT BETWEEN ARTILLERY AND SHROPSHIRE.

For the greater part of the 70 minutes the R. G. A. were decidedly the superior of their opponents, the 4th K.S.L.I., but in the last quarter of an hour the Territorials so completely monopolised play and so desperately pressed the Artillerymen's defence that it seemed probable the lead established by the R. G. A. would be snatched from them and the points go to the greater "stayers." The Shropshires did in fact score one goal in the last ten minutes, and had the frequent advantages with which they were presented being fully availed of the result of two goals to one in favour of the Artillery would have been quite different. On one occasion a forward had only to breast the ball over the line, but, with the goalkeeper in a helpless position, the forward allowed the leather to pass across him. The game was contested at a rate pace throughout, and the extremely large gathering of spectators had plenty of excitement. Swan scored the two goals for the winners, and Davis registered the Territorials' point.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

KOWLOON DEFEAT CONFUCIANS.

By two goals to one Kowloon Dock Juniors accounted for their polished opponents, the Confucians, on the Club ground on Saturday. The exhibition of football was an exceptionally good one, the players of both teams displaying much clever footwork. There was at times a long chain of passing that absolutely baffled all attempts at opposition, and the Confucians in particular seemed to have the art of combination in a marked degree. The steady plodding of the Juniors' forwards and the obstinate resistance of their half-backs were the elements to which the result was mainly due. In their attack the Juniors were more successful, Smith scoring a goal in each half. The second point was obtained from an excellent cross from Clemo, the left winger, who possessed a good idea of the place where a ball should be placed from the wing. Ogley, as clever as forward as at back, gave an admirable display.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS' NARROW WIN.

The Staff and Departments were undeniably the better team in the encounter between that eleven and St. Joseph's College on the Navy ground on Saturday, and they secured their victory, and by a more substantial margin than a goal to nil. The Collegians played a fine defensive game, and judiciously smothered the wily Davies, so much so that this forward could rarely get in his shot. He had the satisfaction, however, of obtaining his side's only goal, from a penalty-kick.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE NEW GROUND.

The Committee of the Kowloon C.C. are making good progress with the scheme for the laying out of the much-needed new ground. At an extraordinary general meeting to be held at the Club House on Wednesday, the members will be asked to decide which of three schemes submitted by the General Committee shall be carried out, subject to such modification or addition as may be required by the Government or decided upon at this meeting. They will also decide in what way the financial burden of the scheme decided upon shall be met.

SHANGHAI RACES.

\$30,000 FOR WAR FUNDS.

The Shanghai Race Club, by holding its annual Autumn Race Meeting this year, was the means of collecting the sum of \$30,000, for the following War Funds, namely: The Allied Red Cross, The Allied Blue Cross, The British Aircraft Fund, and the Shanghai Relief Fund.

The above sum of money has been apportioned by the Stewards as follows:—
To the Allied Red Cross Fund .. \$ 5,612.00
To the Allied Blue Cross Fund .. 5,612.00
To the British Aircraft Fund .. 16,776.00
To the Shanghai Relief Fund .. 2,000.00
\$30,000.00

This sum was made up as follows:—
Sundry Collections (Collection Boxes) .. 131.45
Individual subscriptions .. 11,573.74
Individual subscriptions at King-wan .. 100.00
Shanghai Race Club .. 18,194.81
\$30,000.00

A ZEPPELIN TRIUMPH.

NO FIREWORKS ON GUY FAWKES DAY.

In a leaderette on November 5th *The Times* said:—"The Zeppelins have won one triumph for Germany, even if it be a negative triumph. The regulations for the display of fireworks this evening are so stringent as to make them almost impossible in the Eastern Counties; for no one wants to let off fireworks in daylight, and if they did they would have to get special leave for a 'properly organized display' from 'the competent military authorities.' Count Reventlow, no doubt, will see in this another proof that we are all cowering in cellars, and he will be as much pleased as our children will be disappointed. We are, the Germans tell us, a frivolous and pleasure-loving nation, but we shall not make a revolution over this disappointment, nor will it cause us to clamour for an early and ignominious peace. In China it might almost have that effect; for the Chinese have a passion for fireworks and let them off on every possible occasion. They are said, indeed, to have invented them, and they have been reproached in old history books because, having discovered gunpowder long before anyone in Europe, they used it only to make fireworks, whereas Europeans saw at once that they could employ it to kill each other. A Chinaman might reply, especially at the present moment, that in that matter the Chinese showed their sense. They have fireworks instead of bombs, and we cannot have fireworks because of the bombs; but we in Europe are too much occupied with our own affairs to listen to Oriental sarcasm. We are not playing with fire now, but working with it in deadly earnest and there would be to us a more ghastly mockery in fireworks than in any other kind of rejoicing. For the essence of the pleasure of fireworks is that they are a playing with fire. But the children can take their revenge. It is not necessarily a representation of Guy Fawkes. He may be a form of insult to any unpopular character. We say no more because no mere needs to be said, but we can prophesy who will take the place of Guy Fawkes with most children this year."

LAM LION UNLUCKY.

The Lam Lion are not enjoying much luck this season, and they were unfortunately in not sharing the points with the Islamics on Saturday. The latter won by a goal to nil, the point being scored soon after resumption of play after the interval. Had the Chinese front rankers shot more frequently instead of passing and repassing whom within reasonable range they might have got an equaliser. They sacrificed much skillful work further down the field by their lack of purpose in front of goal.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION II. TABLE TO DATE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
8th Company ..	5	5	—	—	17	1	10
Staff and Dep't ..	6	4	2	—	10	8	6
*St. Joseph's ..	5	3	2	—	9	3	6
K.S.I. Res. ..	4	2	1	1	10	7	5
83rd Company ..	4	2	1	1	11	6	5
Islamics ..	4	2	1	1	4	5	5
*Lam Lion ..	5	1	2	2	10	14	4
University ..	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Confucians ..	4	1	2	1	3	4	3
8th Company ..	4	1	3	—	6	3	3
Kowloon Dock ..	4	1	2	1	4	2	3
Dea ..	3	—	2	1	4	7	1
Dea ..	4	—	4	—	2	16	—

*Match between St. Joseph's and Lam Lion, which resulted in a win for the former by 5 goals to 0, ordered to be replayed.

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1179]

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1915. [1272]

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THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BALKANS.

BRITISH BEAR THE BRUNT.

RUSSIA'S VICTORY IN PERSIA.

TURKS ACTIVE AT DARDANELLES.

GREECE AND ALLIES' DEMANDS.

ATTACKS ON SHANGHAI ARSENAL.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIES FIGHT HEROICALLY.

BRITISH SEVERELY ENGAGED.

LONDON, December 12th.

Despatches from Macedonia show that the Allies have been fighting in a most heroic manner against an enemy four times outnumbering them. The Bulgarians attacked with four Divisions, one from the north, another from the west, and two against the British from the east. Admirable artillery work counter-balanced the inferiority of the British numbers.

The small town of Deiran is the pivot of the fighting, of which the British have borne the brunt.

There was an especially splendid fight in the mountains between Strumitza and Valendovo, where the Bulgarians, in trying to separate the Anglo-French, pierced the first French line, the French reforming on the second, counter-attacked and not merely recaptured the positions but compelled the Bulgars to retreat. The object of the enemy, apparently, was to encircle the British positions and to penetrate into Greek territory. The splendid British defence foiled the enveloping plan.

FRENCH FRONT ATTACKED.

PARIS, December 12th.

A communiqué states:—The Bulgarians on Friday attacked along almost the whole of the French front. The principal effort was made against the left. All the attacks failed.

BULGARIAN ASSERTIONS.

LONDON, December 11th.

A Bulgarian communiqué asserts that 400 British were captured with the guns mentioned yesterday. It says that the French retirement, already reported, was accompanied by desperate fighting, the French leaving dead and wounded of eight different regiments. The French only left Gradetz at four o'clock in the morning, after terrible street fighting all night.

COMPLETE CALM ALONG ALLIED FRONT.

SALONIKA, December 11th.

There was complete calm on Thursday and early on Friday morning along the Allied front. The retirement is proceeding in good order.

The political situation is engrossing attention.

ALLIES TO REMAIN AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, December 11th.

The newspapers state that they do not doubt that the Allied War Councils have decided to remain at Salonika and to send the necessary reinforcements to the Balkans.

The *Journal* says:—We wish to entrench at Salonika and to await the hour of the combined offensive of the Allies.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY FIRE.

GERMAN WORKS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

PARIS, December 11th.

A communiqué says that the night has been quiet except in Champagne, where, notwithstanding the persistence of rain, there were sharp fusillades and torpedo fighting.

Details regarding yesterday's fighting confirm the effectiveness of our artillery between the Oise and the Aisne.

On the Quenneviere Plateau, in the Vendressell-Troyon district, German works have been seriously damaged.

SEVERE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, December 12th.

A communiqué states:—There has been a severe artillery duel in Belgium and Artois, and intermittent cannonading in Argonne and Alsace. Our fire on the heights of the Meuse seriously damaged the enemy defences.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY IN PERSIA.

ENEMY NUMBERING SEVERAL THOUSAND OVERTHROWN.

PETROGRAD, December 11th.

The Turco-Germans and the rebel gendarmes defeated in Persia numbered several thousand, with artillery and machine-guns.

They were driven from a series of positions halfway between Teheran and Hamadan, losing many killed and wounded.

PANIC AT HAMADAN.

According to a telegram from Teheran, the Russian occupation of Sultan Bulak Pass caused a panic at Hamadan.

The German and Turkish Consuls fled, while inhabitants of the town, who have been telegraphing to the Government demanding a declaration of war against Russia, have gone to the telegraph office to cancel their signatures.

At Isfahan, Bakhtiaris surrounded the house of a German agitator, Dr. Pujan, and demanded the money he had collected. Dr. Pujan sought the protection of the gendarmes, but finally he had to take refuge in a mosque.

PETROGRAD, December 11th.

The Teheran newspapers are filled with details of the Russian victory at Hamadan. Europeans, Armenians, and Russophile Persians are exulting, and the anti-Russians are dismayed.

NO CHANGE.

PETROGRAD, December 12th.

A communiqué states:—There is no change on the western front.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBS DROPPED ON ANCONA.

ROME, December 11th.

Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Ancona, two people being killed and some wounded.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH ARTILLERY.

VIOLENTLY BOMBARDS ALLIED LINES.

PARIS, December 12th.

A communiqué states:—The Turks at the Dardanelles increased their artillery fire on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, violently bombarding our first lines with guns of every calibre, particularly our extreme right.

Mining warfare has been much more active on both sides of the Dardanelles.

A Turkish aeroplane on Wednesday unsuccessfully bombed the camp at Sedd-i-Bahr.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MORE VESSELS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Italian steamer *Dante Alighieri* has been sunk.

The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer *Petrolite*, which was recently attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Algiers.

The Norwegian steamer *Nereus* has been sunk, and the mate drowned.

The British steamer *Baidis* has been sunk, and the crew landed at Alexandria.

ATHENS, December 12th.

The Greek steamer *Goulondria* was travelling to England when it was torpedoed by a German submarine, 150 miles from Alexandria. The crew escaped in the boats, which were towed for some distance by the submarine, and were eventually taken aboard a British steamer, which was also torpedoed by the same submarine.

The crew took to the boats, and were picked up by a second British steamer and taken to Alexandria.

RUSSIANS SINK TURKISH GUNBOATS.

PETROGRAD, December 12th.

Three Russian torpedo-boats fought and sank two Turkish gunboats, and also a large sailing ship near the island of Kephka East, in the Bosphorus, on Friday.

CURIOUS GERMAN CRUISER.

RAMS A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

COPENHAGEN, December 12th.

While the papers of a schooner which was stopped in the Baltic by a German submarine were being investigated, a German cruiser came up to ascertain whether the submarine was British. The heavy sea drove the cruiser across the bows of the submarine, which were broken in, while the cruiser was also holed seriously.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON THE WAR.

CONVINCED OF ALLIES' VICTORY.

MONTREAL, December 11th.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech delivered before a crowded Liberal meeting, said he was convinced that victory would be secured by the Allies. He denounced a section of the Quebec Nationalists who did not favour Canada's participation in the war, and praised the leading Nationalist, Mr. Asselin, who was raising a regiment for Overseas service. He said the question had been asked why the Liberals did not attack the Government. The reason was, "because I am chief of the Liberal Party, and, as long as I have the honour of presiding over its destinies, it will not seek to triumph by taking advantage of a pressing situation."

Referring to the attitude of America, Sir Wilfrid said the world understands that, if Germany triumphs, the United States will regret its neutrality, as Great Britain to-day regrets her neutrality in 1870.

NEW FRENCH CHIEF-OF-STAFF.

PARIS, December 12th.

It is officially announced that General Joffre has appointed General Castelnau his Chief of Staff. General Castelnau retains his rank as Commander of the group of armies.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MORE "GINGER" WANTED.

GROWING DISSATISFACTION AT THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, December 11th.

The *Times* states that there is growing dissatisfaction among Members of Parliament, without distinction of party, at the Government's conduct of the war. Even the Labourites are asking for more "ginger." The unnatural calm of the few weeks past will not last long. Public opinion outside the Commons is growing sterner.

BRITAIN'S FOREMOST PLACE.

BEST ANSWER TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, December 11th.

The English papers ridicule Herr Bethmann-Hollweg's suggestion that the Allies are beaten. They proudly accept the foremost place he gives to Great Britain in the war of liberation, and declare that the best answer to his remarks concerning peace is to point to the recruiting stations, which are indicating that the country's manhood is marching freely and bravely to the sound of guns. The nation is only more determined, in face of the greater difficulties, in its resolution to conquer.

GREEK ABANDONMENT OF SERBIA.

M. VENEZELOS REPLIES TO KING CONSTANTINE.

LONDON, December 11th.

The *Times*' correspondent at Athens has received from M. Venizelos a statement of his policy in reply to the recent interview with King Constantine. M. Venizelos says the Greco-Serbian Treaty is absolutely binding on Greece; moreover, it was a great political mistake for Greece to abandon Serbia, whose existence was necessary to preserve the Balkan equilibrium. King Constantine, by refusing to sanction intervention, had enforced the resignation of Ministers who enjoyed the confidence of the people, this being contrary to the Constitution.

M. Venizelos says it is untrue that he favours a Republic, but that no Divine Right exists in Greece. M. Venizelos emphasises the point that his party was forced to abstain from taking part in the approaching elections, because the mobilisation of 53 Venizelists deputies would extinguish his majority in Parliament. He says that the Greek people fully understand the situation and are only awaiting the termination of the foreign crisis in order to make their voices heard.

The above statement was submitted to King Constantine, who said he disagreed with it but desired it to be published.

GREECE TO ACCEDE TO ALLIES' DEMANDS.

ATHENS, December 11th.

A message dated the 10th inst. says it is understood in diplomatic circles that Greece has decided to accede to the demands of the *Entente* with reference to the Expeditionary Corps. A portion of the Greek troops are withdrawing from Salonika in order not to hamper the Franco-British measures for the defence of the town. Other matters will be settled shortly to the satisfaction of the Allies.

GREECE HANDED ANOTHER NOTE.

ATHENS, December 11th.

The Ministers of the *Entente* have presented a fresh Note to M. Skouloudis, after which a meeting of the Greek Cabinet was immediately held.

GREAT FIRES IN AMERICA.

MORE GERMAN WORK?

LONDON, December 11th.

Half a million bushels of Canadian wheat, awaiting shipment to *Entente* countries at Erie, Pennsylvania, were destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown.

MONTREAL, December 11th.

A suspicious fire occurred in the Grand Trunk Railway workshops. Fourteen hundred men have been thrown out of work, in consequence of the loss of valuable machinery.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ATTACKS ON SHANGHAI ARSENAL.

SHELLS FALL IN CONCESSIONS.

SHANGHAI, December 12th.

There was heavy firing on Sunday evening in the direction of the Arsenal.

It is reported that rebels seized a warship which was firing at other warships and the arsenal.

Several shells have already fallen in the Concessions.

LIVES MORE IMPORTANT THAN DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

In the Senate, Mr. Hodge Smith proposed a resolution asking for an investigation into belligerent interference with neutral trade.

Senator Lodge moved an amendment, asking for an investigation of the bomb plots and submarine attacks involving American lives.

Senator Lodge was cheered when he said American lives were more important than American dollars.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS.

PARIS, December 11th.

It is officially announced that Sir Edward Grey, Lord Kitchener, M. Briand and General Gallieni had another long conference in the morning. The question was of an urgent character, justifying the visit of the British Ministers, and was settled in complete accord.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, December 11th.

The Commonwealth 4½ per cent. War Loan has reached the record quotation of 104½.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, December 11th.

The new Premier, Mr. Hughes, is confident that there will be no difficulty in raising an additional 50,000 men. The recruiting campaign will be in full swing next week.

OBITUARY.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

LONDON, December 12th.

The death is announced of Lord Ellenborough, formerly Commander the Hon. Edward Downes Law, R.N.

Lord Ellenborough served in the Russian War, the Chinese War of 1857-58, and the Ashanti War of 1817.

MR. JOSEPH EZRA.

LONDON, December 12th.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Ezra, the senior partner in the well-known Calcutta firm of that name.

In its obituary notice, the *Times* testifies to his wide philanthropy, and to his hospitality and kindness to Indian soldiers.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French stock now stands at 64.50.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

GIRL HAIRDRESSERS.

REPLACING THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS.

When the German and Austrian hairdressers again invade London armed with scissors and curling tongs they may find their occupation gone. Women are learning the trade.

The London County Council has instituted several classes, notably at the Trade School for Girls, Barrett-street, Oxford-street, W., where women are learning all the mysteries of curling and crimping and waving.

Girls of from 14 to 16 are instructed every afternoon. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings there are classes for women. The work is in an elementary stage yet, but some of the pupils are producing water waves (in which the hair is first thoroughly damped and then made wavy with tapes) and Marcel waves (which are made by hot tongs) with the sure touch of the proficient artist.

The more profitable and most delicate arts of wig-making and the making of shams, luxuriant or gauze have their learners.

These young women, who are starting with a clean record in a new profession, may perhaps profit by the ancient grumble of Archelaus—if he has been the complaint against barbers since someone in the Dark Ages came out of Sicily with a razor and converted Scipio Africanus to a smooth face.

A *proving barber*, asked Archelaus how he would be trimmed. He answered, "in silence."

ARCHELAUS.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN GUILTY.

HOW THE ENEMY OBTAINED PICTURES OF OUR COAST LINE.

A new revelation of "how the Germans did it" in time of peace (peace on the part of the other nations, that is) has just come to light.

It came out in an odd way. Permission to photograph a well-known coastal edifice was being gently and kindly refused to a member of the photographic staff of the *Daily Graphic* by a high official.

"I must refuse you," this personage said, "because it is my duty; though really there's no great point gained by your not doing what you want to do. The Germans long ago got negatives of the building you mention, and every other building and natural point they wanted along the coast. They got them from our own people."

"Our own people," said the astonished photographer, "do you mean our own people said—"

"No, nothing like that," was the reply, "it was done in this way. It was during the picture postcard craze. The Germans sent over here crowds of men who pretended to be agents of printing firms. They got into touch with the people who had photographic negatives, and offered quotations for printing postcards by the thousands. The quotations were invariably 40 or 50 per cent. below British prices. The explanation was that the German Government made up the difference. In order to print the cards the Germans, of course, had to have all the negatives."

GERMAN AGENT TAKEN RED-HANDED.

THE RISE OF WONCKHAUS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In a lecture on the Mesopotamian operations which he delivered at Simla, Major C. C. E. Murphy, of the General Staff said:—

Upon the arrival of General Delamain's Brigade at Bahrain in India in October, 1914, orders were given to arrest a German named Harling, who was the agent of the firm of Wonckhaus there. When his office was entered he was just signing a letter, which turned out to be a report on the strength and composition of Force "D," as the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force is termed, addressed to the German Consul at Bushire. It ended with the remark that so far only about 5,000 troops had come up the Persian Gulf, but that 10,000 more were shortly coming from India.

Among his papers was a copy of another report giving accurate details of General Delamain's force. This report had been written and dispatched to Bushire and Basra within four hours of the arrival of the British at Bahrain.

Major Murphy went on to give some particulars of the rapid rise of Wonckhaus. He went to Lingsha in 1890 and started business there by buying shells on the beach. Practically his entire possessions at that time consisted of three wooden boxes, which he used to place in a row at night and sleep on.

By the time war broke out Wonckhaus had become agent of the Hamburg-America Line, and had business houses at Bushire, Bahrain, Lingsha, Mohammerah, and Ahwaz. The partners were rich men, and every month used to remit large sums to the Baghdad railway. Every one, Major Murphy said, wondered where the money came from. It certainly was not obtained from business profits. It was not too much to say that the aims of the firm were first, political, and secondly, economic, and that its representatives were all trained, intelligent agents.

JAPAN AS A LENDER.

RUMOURED FINANCIAL AID TO FRANCE.

We hear that arrangements are in progress in Paris—says the *Times*—for the issuing of a loan to France from Japan, probably in 5 per cent. bonds. If this is correct, it will be one of the most interesting new departures seen in international finance as a result of the war. On November 1st, it will be recalled, the *Matin* published in Paris an account of an interview with Count Okuma by its Tokyo correspondent, in which the Japanese Prime Minister was reported to have spoken as follows, in connection with his explanation that Japan could not send troops to assist her Allies:—

"We should like at least to give France our financial assistance, and thus possibly hasten the end of the war. Japan is not a great financial Power, but she has certain resources at her disposition, and in order to prove to France our sympathy, we should be glad to give her our help, however modest."

Attention has been called several times lately to the increased strength of Japanese finances. It has been seen in the London market, in the buying back by Japan of her own issues here, and in her preparations for paying off her outstanding Treasury bills.

A telephone linesman of the London Irish Rifles, it is reported, happened to find two live cables on the ground in the rear of their trenches. No one knew to whom they belonged or whence they came; rumour had it that the generating station was somewhere in the German lines. Without asking leave from the German authorities the linesman promptly fitted wires and carried them to the Battalion Headquarters, the dressing station, and officers' dug-outs. For many weeks a first-class electric-light installation was in full working order, with power "pinched" from Germany.

HUMOUR IN TRAGEDY.

SIR H. TREE'S STUDIES AND STORIES.

FASCINATING ADDRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Sir Herbert Tree visited Birmingham in his capacity as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, to deliver the inaugural address of the session, and was most enthusiastically received by a crowded audience assembled in the Town Hall. The subject he had chosen was "Humour in Tragedy."

In the course of his address Sir Herbert Tree remarked that if the quality of humour was important in comedy, it was, he ventured to say, yet more important in tragedy, whether it be in the tragedy of life or in the tragedy of the theatre. Were he asked what companion he would choose to start on life's journey in quest of happiness, he would unhesitatingly summon to his side humour—humour, the darling love-child of intelligence.

Humour being an attitude of mind (continued Sir Herbert) it can to a certain extent be developed—given the seed, it can be cultivated. I remember a valued friend once said, "Life is a mirror—smile at it and it will smile back; frown at it and it will frown again." It may at once be granted that like every other precious force (like radium and electricity) the force of humour can be misapplied, and so become dangerous; it is undeniable, however, that to reach the goal of their ambition more quickly, for they see only what is immediately in front of their noses will often outstrip in the race those who are hampered with humour and the sensitiveness and love of life which that humour implies.

Certainly humour may be a clog in the game of life. On the other hand, he who is gifted with it will laugh at the bludgeonings of fate. The man who yields to the assaults of adversity is often stronger than he who offers them a rigid resistance. Iron breaks; steel bends and recovers its equipoise.

The supreme test of humour is in its personal application. It is the quality of humour which enables a man to laugh at himself, and gives him his highest dignity. For he who can laugh at himself must needs be gifted with a tolerance, a pity for others. None so sensitive to criticism as those whose business it is to ridicule others. True humour is rarely cruel, cruelty and sarcasm belong rather to the domain of wit.

VOLUMINOUS LETTERS.

It is a fact, by-the-by, which I have observed in life that all madmen are singularly deficient in the quality of humour. I have noticed that an inordinately conceited character, that sad state, I presume it is because the sense of proportion is distorted. Persons without a sense of humour always write long letters, and I have noticed, too, that all madmen write letters of more than four pages. I will not venture to assert that all persons who write more than four pages letters are mad. Still, the symptom should be watched.

One of the most alarming signs of insanity, it has often seemed to me, is that of writing to the newspapers (invariably more than four written pages) to prove that Hamlet was mad, and that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. Yet the same writers who scold the idea that Hamlet pretended to be mad generally assert with equal vehemence that Shakespeare pretended to write the works of Bacon. I am satisfied that many of the learned commentators have only been kept out of lunatic asylums by the energy which they have expended in the harmless occupation of discussing these two kindred subjects in print. In many cases it has proved a most valuable safety-valve.

Though the subject of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is somewhat mystic, I will ask you to bear with me while I wander down a by-lane of parenthesis in order to prove to my own entire satisfaction that, tested by the touchstone of humour, the Bacon theory vanishes into the air. If there is one quality which characterises the writings of Shakespeare more than another it is humour. He cannot resist it—it is irresistible. Humour, like murder, will out. Had Bacon humour? I think not.

AN OLD BAILEY INCIDENT.

The actuality of life's tragedy is, of course, charged with humour. The records of the Old Bailey attest this. There was the case of a criminal who, on being asked by a judge if he had anything to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied, "No; I am disgusted with the whole proceeding." Another, in a similar situation, on being asked whether he had any last request to make, said, "Well, I should like to learn the piano."

An instance of humour in tragedy (conscious or otherwise came within my knowledge, I had constantly relieved the importunities of one who claimed to be a literary man, on the grounds, I subsequently discovered, that he addressed envelopes for an advertising firm. His constant plea with me was that he wanted to get a glass eye out of pawn. So frequent were his applications on this head that at last my secretary revolted. I received a letter couched in these terms: "Sir, unless I receive 10s. this evening by ten o'clock my body will be floating down the Thames. On your head be it! I will call at the stage door." I was placed in a most invidious position, and told my secretary that he had better send out the 10s.

At the end of the evening I thought of my friend. "Did you send out the money to that deserving suicide?" I asked. "No," replied my secretary, "I did not." A horrible picture presented itself to my mind. I felt myself guilty of manslaughter at the least. I was much relieved on leaving the stage-door to find the importunate literary man outside, dancing a hornpipe to keep himself warm. "Good evening, my friend," I said, in cynical revulsion, "I thought you were in the Thames." "Don't be flippant, sir," he said. "I did mean to submerge myself, but on going out the dark river my better feeling conquered, and I've come back for the 10s." I think he deserved them.

GUARDING LORD READING.

DETECTIVES AND WARSHIPS ON HIS AMERICAN MISSION.

How Lord Reading was guarded on his way out to America and back, and during his stay in that country, is described by the London correspondent of the *Journal*, who had a conversation with the great English lawyer-politician and financier after his return.

"The interest he awakened was not a friendly interest only," the correspondent writes. "Germany looked with dread upon the members of the Anglo-Frenua Commission whom the Americans were greeting as guests of note. Day and night they had to be guarded by detectives, and thanks to the precautions that were taken, no suspicious individual was able to approach them."

In his conversation Lord Reading spoke with emphasis and evident pleasure of the cordial relations between the English and French members of the Commission, and also of the services rendered by MM. Mallet and Lamberg.

"Glad to find myself back in England after eight weeks' absence," says his interviewer, "he had that involuntary smile of satisfaction that seems to mark the physiognomy of all great men who have accomplished a successful mission."

Lord Reading attached no importance to what he considered a trifle—the return voyage. The aim of his journey fulfilled, the rest was of little matter. Yet this indifference was not shared by the authorities. The *St. Louis*, being an American ship they considered that their responsibility was doubly concerned, and they kept guard. In the holds, in the engine-rooms, everywhere where the ship detectives exercised the strictest surveillance. At a given moment two destroyers turned up to escort the Transatlantic liner all the way to port. They were first sighted as two black specks in the horizon, which grew rapidly in size as they cut through the waves at top speed. On the decks everyone was waving handkerchiefs, and suddenly the enthusiastic cry was raised: "They're British warships! Hurray! Hurray!"

THE NEWEST RECRUIT.

Unmoved he heard the band go by; The gaily posters on the wall He passed with an unseeing eye. Despoiled of "King and Country's call," What, join the colours when it meant leaving his job for meekness to pluck? He wouldn't budge till others went, No, no one blessed such!

There was recruiting meetings, too, And speeches in Trafalgar-square, But little good they seemed to do. Because the slacker wasn't there. His favourite paper loved to tell How all was cheerful as could be. "If things," he said, "are going well What do they want with me?"

Then suddenly he heard a voice That seemed to touch some hidden spring; It left his weakened heart no choice, That ringing summons of his King. And now he hears the rolling drums That call him to the distant fray. So yesterday's wash-out becomes 'The soldier of to-day!'

"Touchstone" in the *Daily Mail*.

SHAKESPEARE AND NAPOLEON.

In the play of "Antony and Cleopatra," I may note in passing a little touch of realism that only one of Shakespeare's delicate humour could suggest. When Cleopatra has breathed her last breath, Charmian says:

So, fare thee well— Now lovest thee, death! in thy possession lies A last unparallel'd Downy window, And golden Phobus never be beheld Of our again so royal! Your crown's away!

I'll read it, and then play. "Your crown's away"—that is a true Shakespearean touch. It reminds one of Dickens's Fagin, who while he was awaiting sentence of death fell to counting the iron spikes in the court, and wondered how the head of one had been broken off, and whether they would mend it, or leave it as it was. And in the play of "Caesar," what an understanding of the mob does Antony reveal in his dealing with the motley crowd. To Brutus, to Cassius, and to Caesar, Shakespeare purposely denies the gift of humour, though Caesar (a kind of Labouchere of the period) has it richly.

This brings me to the question as to the possession or non-possession of humour by great men. As I suggested a little while ago, humour may be a help or a clog in life. Many great men have been without it. I think it may be broadly stated that men of action, the great destroyers, the men who take, are as a rule devoid of humour; while men of imagination and contemplation, those who create, who give, have the gift of humour. Among those preeminently gifted with humour are Abraham Lincoln, Disraeli, Goethe and Heine, the late Lord Salisbury, Arthur Balfour, Dickens, Thackeray, Fielding, Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, Henry VIII., Charles II., Dr. Johnson, Charles Lamb, Emerson, and Byron.

I could enlarge upon this theme until your eyelids would no longer wag. But I will content myself with contrasting as typical examples of the yea and nay of humour two of the world's greatest men—Shakespeare and Napoleon, the arch-creator and the arch-destroyer. I take it that the greatness of a man must be gauged by his output for good—the measure of what he gives to the world; his lack of greatness by what he takes or destroys. Shakespeare gave an abiding joy, on that will contribute to the happiness, the education, and the ennobling of mankind throughout the ages, "in states unborn and accents yet unknown." Napoleon, on the other hand, took from mankind millions of lives and set humanity wailing.

It is difficult to think of the Emperor Napoleon without thinking of the Emperor William. The resemblance between these two great criminals is not one of person, for two men could hardly be more unlike; the likeness is in their monstrous ambition.

WAS HE A COWARD?

THREE "FUNK" STORIES.

[BY W. BEACH THOMAS.]

I.

"The man's a born coward. Take my word for it, he'll be missing one of these days." So said one officer. The other was of much the same opinion. But he added, "All the same I've seen those nerry fellows turn up trumps."

The man they spoke of was one of the obvious cowards, because he was a self-conscious coward, always thinking of his own cowardice. Unlike many others, he was less afraid at night, when he could not be seen, than by day, when the eyes of critics were upon him. The darkness might have scared him; but one day someone said in his hearing that the worst of having a coward in the trench was the effect on the other men; and, in truth, fear and courage are just about equally contagious. But the maxim was unfortunate. The coward kept saying to himself, "If I make the others funk I had better be away," and daily, against his will, schemes of escape of the maddest sort whizzed round his brain but brought no decision.

At last this rage of indecisive misery reached a pitch that became intolerable. The night was moonless but clear, and from the pit of the trench the stars seemed to look down with a pitiless scrutiny, which added to his wretchedness more than any sane and cold mind could well understand. Before he knew what he was doing the coward slipped over the parapet and began to make his tremulous way towards the German trenches. Further fears now seized him and he sidled off to the left, afraid to surrender, afraid to return. So for a while he wandered, an insane vagrant, through the purgatory of No Man's Land beneath the accusing stars.

He could not remember afterwards how he came to see so suddenly the thing in front of him, but his belief, from a muddled recollection, was that he had fallen flat on his face upon seeing the explosion of a star shell. At any rate, there within a yard or so of his eyes was the muzzle of a machine gun hidden with devilish cunning in a pit well outside the German lines.

He heard a gruff whisper and the muzzle moved. With a little reasoned thought as when he fled from his trench he jumped past the muzzle, pulled aside a mud-covered plank over the hole, and when real sanity returned to him he found himself in a spacious enough room with two—two thought two—dead Germans lying in front of him. At any rate, the machine-guns were dead, and he had killed them.

In his excitement he was conscious, he said, of a sense of being born again. He had meant to call "Kamarade!" to the first German he approached. He had rehearsed all sorts of forms of surrender, but somehow instead of obeying reason he had attacked the Germans as a ferret attacks a rabbit and had killed them dead, at once dead. His brain said will never do that again.

Quickly and silently he released the machine gun, dragged it out of the hole, took it on his back, and returned to his trench helped by the light of the now kindly stars and a faint hint of dawn. The next day, much against his will, he was sent into hospital with a very severe strain in the back and a flesh wound in the calf, got somehow in the struggle. While he lay there he longed, as not one in a hundred long, to go back to the trenches, that he might exercise this new possession of his, this strange thing called courage. The surgeon saw his name in the honours list a few days after he left the hospital for the convalescent camp.

II.

It was a foregone conclusion that the verdict would be guilty, and the sentence—to be shot at dawn. One might well be sorry, with Worsworth, for "what man has made of man," if this lucky sergeant, of sufficiently long and honourable service, had become deserter. Would anyone two or three months ago have picked out this man of all men for coward or even "skirmisher?"

The fact is steadily dawning on even the Judge Jeffreys type who still remain that the delicate, sensitive, complex mind of man may induce actions which cannot be judged as bare, isolated facts and labelled with such-and-such a degree of criminality.

Under this dawning notion, this nascent sense of psychology of mind-science, the sergeant was sent to a great nerve specialist. As the interview they sat together in a room looking over the Channel, studded now, as throughout the German menace, with craft of every sort and kind. The doctor had failed to find in his patient any malady, named or unnamed, but he was not going to give the man up to death without wrestling as hard as a doctor could wrestle with a mortal illness.

The two began to talk of shipping. "Is that a torpedo-boat or a destroyer?" asked the doctor, nodding towards the sea, and at the word driving a needle into the soldier's leg as his head was turned away. Quite quietly, in the even, depressed voice in which he had spoken throughout, the man replied that it was a British destroyer. He did not start, he did not seem even aware that his leg had been tampered with. The doctor heaved a sigh of infinite relief.

It is not necessary to describe the rather complicated and numerous tests which followed the primitive trial with the needle. It is enough that they proved beyond all doubt that the burly sergeant was in this strange condition: that the nerves on one side of his body were absolutely numb to painful sensation, though perfectly sound on the other side.

What the malady is named does not matter. You may describe it as hysteria, as a form of paralysis or shock, or what not. The fact was that something had reduced the man to a one-sided state, and his actions were likely to be as one-sided as his nerves. The pretty mechanism of the cells of the brain was out of gear, and the man was for the while only half a man, and therefore unmanly.

WAR NEWS.

FIVE THOUSAND CIVILIANS KILLED.

According to the *Echo Belge*, some 1,350 Belgian civilians have been killed by German troops in the Province of Liege since the invasion. The paper adds that its estimate of 5,000 civilians killed in the whole of Belgium is not at all exaggerated.

"THAT DAMNED ENGLISH BLOOD!"

"When you write a Kaiser-book, tell 'em this," said one of the Flémur's old friends, as German deserters in the Park, as they gossiped at "Poverty Corner," which, as you know, is within half a minute of the French Embassy. "There are many versions of it, but this is the right one, as I will show."

As Prince William the Kaiser studied at Bonn. I was a student at that university at the same time. One day, as the Kaiser was lunching with some officers, not by any means toadies, his nose began to bleed. Two or three of the young fellows came forward with pocket-handkerchiefs. "No," he shouted, rather angrily, "don't try to stop it—let it go on!" In a few seconds the red stream ceased of its own accord.

"Ha!" he exclaimed. "There goes the last drop of that damned English blood!" I was standing close to the little group, and an officer, seeing that I was English, and had heard what was said, without perhaps fully understanding it, came up to me and repeated the exact words.

NEW AIRCRAFT RANGE FINDER.

Second-Lieutenant Lewis Weirter, who has passed through the ranks of the London Scottish and is now attached to the Staff as an instructor of military sketching, has been responsible for an invention of high importance in the war.

He has constructed (says the *Daily Chronicle*) a range-finder for aircraft, by which the altitude of an aeroplane can be told the moment it appears in sight, and at the same time gives its distance away from you.

The details of the instrument cannot be explained, for obvious reasons. Another of Lieutenant Weirter's inventions is a "retractor," which enables a soldier to make a field sketch in less than half an hour.

Lieutenant Weirter is a well-known painter and etcher, and a member of the Council of the Royal Society of British Artists. His canvas of the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee procession hangs at Windsor, whilst South Kensington Museum possesses a number of his works.

A QUICK PUNISHMENT.

Here is a little scene that happened in the heart of London a few days ago, says a writer in the *Daily Mail*. A lady of high position went with a friend inside an omnibus. "The omnibus was fairly full, but room could have been made on the seats on one side for them, only two women there spread out their skirts in such a way as to occupy much more than their share. The two ladies stood, catching hold of the straps. Suddenly one of them was surprised to see her companion raise her hand and box the ears of one of the women seated in front of her two or three times as hard as possible. Naturally there was great consternation. "Here, missus," said the conductor, "half a mo'. What's the matter? What are yer doing?" "What am I doing?" said the lady indignantly. "These two women are German. Listen to what they said just now. I know German. One said to the other in German 'Don't move up. Let these ewine of Englishwomen stand. That's too good for them.' "Oh, ho! That's it, is it?" said the conductor. He rang his bell sharply and the omnibus stopped. He beckoned to the German women to get out. "You can walk, ladies. That's good enough for you."

The firing squad were not wanted in the morning; and their almost victim will probably fight again, as well as ever. The doctor who discovered the malady also discovered the cure. Both were mental.

III.

The young lieutenant was brought into hospital, wounded rather badly in several places. But his wounds were not so serious as they looked. All were doing well, and he showed unusual impatience to be cured. "I must get back to the trenches," he said. "I must get back."

This uneasiness of mind was the only thing that hindered his progress. Something, it seemed, was on his mind, and was likely to stay there till it was confessed and faced. The confession came quietly and unexpectedly.

A friend went to see him, just as he was waking from a doze, and he began to talk freely as a child will talk when it is tired. "We were to go over the parapet at 5.5 a.m., and I never was so frightened in my life. I heard one of the men say, 'The lieutenant don't look half green, does he?' "Then the moment came. As soon as we got on the run I saw with the tail of my eye the captain fall, and for twenty yards I was thinking of nothing in the world but this—whether I could pretend not to see that I was left in command. It would have been a rotten way to die, shirking like that. But I think I shall do better next time if I can get the chance."

Then the friend told him what had happened in the action. The self-styled shirker had reached the barbed wire, which had been untended by the bombardment, an absurd distance in front of his men. He was hit twice while trying to cut it. He was hit once again as he lay on the ground. The fourth wound was got fifteen hours later while he was helping a Tommy, just about as badly wounded as he was, back to the trench.

The account cheered the invalid, but still he says, the one vivid impression left in his mind is that he "pretended to a while not to see that it had fallen to him to lead the company."—*Daily Mail*.

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GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 84' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
 100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
 Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS)

Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK." [30]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

PARCELS FOR AUSTRALIA.

On and after the 1st of January next the rate of postage to be collected on parcels to the Commonwealth of Australia will be as follows:—

\$0.60 for the first lb. or fraction thereof.

\$0.30 for each succeeding lb. or fraction thereof.

On and after the 16th inst. registered correspondence will be delivered in the Central portion of the City of Victoria at the following hours.

9 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Noon. 2 p.m. 4 p.m.

Any person desirous of receiving registered correspondence before 9 a.m. or after 4 p.m., can obtain such correspondence by application at the Registration counter at any time between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week-days and between 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Sundays and Holidays.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Polynesian Nikko Maru

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Kashio	13th Dec.
Yokohama	...	...
Manila	...	...
Batavia	...	...
Singapore	...	...
Penang	...	...
Calcutta	...	...
Rangoon	...	...
Colombo	...	...
Aden	...	...
Suez	...	...
Port Said	...	...
Brindisi	...	...
Genoa	...	...
Liverpool	...	...
London	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Shimon	Monday, 13th, 7.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Prometheus	Monday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanaka	Monday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Tong Hong	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada	Nippon Maru	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Tango Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 9.15 A.M.
Port Said and Haiphong	Hua	Tuesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, and United Kingdom via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Zamba Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 10.15 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 18th Dec.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hakka	Tuesday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Strait, Borneo and India via Calcutta	Lataung	Tuesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanaka	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Tuesday, 14th, 3.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 18th Dec.)		
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Hinsang	Wednesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Strait, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London	Kongkong	Wednesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, VICTORIA, B.C. and VANCOUVER, UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Canada Maru	Thursday, 16th, 12.15 P.M.
SWATOW, BURNABY, ONTARIO, ADELPHI, WILSON AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, AFRICA AND EUROPE	Namur	Thursday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on 15th Dec., at 5 P.M.		
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Sinkiang	Thursday, 16th, 2.15 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 20th Dec.)		
Haiphong	Kaifong	Friday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hakka	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	St. Albans	Friday, 17th, 9.15 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hakka	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinawa	Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 P.M.

* Super-scribed correspondence only.
† Super-scribed correspondence only except for Philippine Islands and Port Darwin.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 11th.	
On LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Commodity Bill, 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
On PARIS	Bank Bill, on demand 269
Credit, at 4 months' sight	279 1/2
On GERMANY	On demand
On NEW YORK	Bank Bill, on demand 46 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank, on demand	145
On CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank, on demand	145
On SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight 74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA	On demand 90 1/2
On MANILA	On demand 90 1/2
On SINGAPORE	On demand 90 1/2
On BATAVIA	On demand 113 1/2
On HAITHONG	On demand 5 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK	On demand 5 1/2 p.m.
C. S. BANGKOK	On demand 80
SUBSIDIARY, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.40 n.
GOLD L.S.F., 100 fine, per tal.	\$83.70
BAR SILVER, per tal.	26 1/2

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSDARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1914.

SHARE LIST, QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11th DECEMBER, 1914.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE	RETURN ON LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$800	6 p.c.
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$9.80, sellers	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 57, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 15, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 75	
Laon Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 78	
Booyee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 45	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 160	3 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$1 1/2	all	\$30, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCK AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$77 1/2, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & Kowloon Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$83 1/2, buyers	
Shai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 0	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 9, buyers	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 98	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$9.80, buy, \$10	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$16	all	\$44 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$109	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$100	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$34, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$1	all	\$5 1/2, buy, \$5 1/2	
INSURANCE.—					
Centennial Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$425	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$20	\$20	\$15 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$850	\$50	\$215, sellers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 175	5 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$910, sales	
Yongtong Insurance Association Ltd.	14,000	\$100	\$50	\$380, @ Ex 75	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$103 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$102, sellers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	7 1/2 p.c.
Humbrooke Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$4 1/2, buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$4 1/2	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 106	6 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	125,000	\$50	all	\$70 1/2, buyers	
Manitoba Land Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$50	all	Tls. 35, buyers	
Manitoba Land Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$50	all	Tls. 35, buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$5 1/2, sellers	
Chinook Mining and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$5 1/2, sellers	
Barb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.
Tromps Mines, Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$10.85, buyers	
REFINING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$126 1/2, buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$137	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$9 1/2, sellers	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$19 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	\$5	all	\$153 1/2, buyers	
Shai Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,510	\$1	all	\$5 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$37 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28	7 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$5 1/2	
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$6, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$5.35, buy, \$5.30	9 p.c.
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$16 1/2, sel. [buy	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1897.	Tls 767,200.	Tls 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital, \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund \$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
S. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.



TO SMOKERS OF
"THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION"
SAVE YOUR EMPTY TINS.

In return for 2 empty 100's tins or 4 empty 50's tins of any brand bearing the name of MASPERO FRERES, we will give one of the amusing and clever pictures (of a set consisting of six) entitled "Billiards Made Easy" by the well-known Artist Tom Browne.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.



BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking \$15,000,000
Dividend \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. ELLIS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GABBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, DES VOUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Z. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. (1129)

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$2,100,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
5, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. 184

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 17th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsinan, Kiangsu, Soochow, HANKOW: Hsashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Tientsin, Hsashi, Chinkiang, Hankow, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsinan, Kiangsu, Soochow.

CAUTION BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. A special arrangement for Home Exchange. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914 (1076)

Printed and Published by HARRY ADOLPHUS COWWRIGHT, or THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Voux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,500,000
Reserve Funds 4,150,000

President: KIKUCHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice-President: KIKUCHI NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
KIKUCHI SADA, Esq.
KIKUCHI YAMAMOTO, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Alou Kagi Makung Tientsin
Amoy Kiangsu Osaka Tientsin
Canton Kiangsu Shanghai Tientsin
Fuzhou Kiangsu Singapore Tientsin
Hankow Kiangsu Swatow Tientsin
Hongkong London Swatow Tientsin

LONDON BANKERS:
PARE'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Chienlin, Chienlin, Dairen, Fusan, Hsiao, Jolo, Macassar, Medan, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, DES VOUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Z. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. (1129)

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$5,000,000)
Paid-up Capital Fl. 19,948,000 (\$3,166,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,777,750 (\$1,222,100)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK,
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.
No. 9, Des Voux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. (11)

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,0